

BUNAMFAN PP 443/1 Marking scheme

1. Provides a lot of employment

High output

Enjoys economies of large scale

Source of foreign exchange from export market

Source of capital or revenue for governance

2a) it's a system of farming where livestock are kept and moved from place to place in search of pastures and water.

b) there is social cohesiveness and security among members of community.

Reduced parasite build up

Nomads are able to rear a large number of livestock.

3. topograph

Parent rock

Climate

Age of soil

Biological activities

4. soil type

Steepness of slope or topograph

Rainfall intensity and amount

Length of slope

Size of water shed or catchment areas

5. reduce speed of surface run off

Reduce speed of rain drops on soil

Reduce volume of runoffs due to increased infiltration

Improves soil structure

Acts as wind breakers

6. Inbreeding is common.

No incentive to develop the land.

Spread of pests and diseases .

Low yields per unit area.

7. adaptability to the area

Production potential

Skills required in establishing

Soil type

Resistance to pest or diseases

Whether pure or mixed strain

6. seed dressing-the coating of seed with a fungicide or insecticide to protect seedlings from soil borne pests.

Seed inoculation-coating of legume seeds with right strain of rhizobia bacteria to enable fix free atmospheric nitrogen into the soil.

Chitting-putting potato sets in a partially dark room to break their dormancy.

9. Cheaper and more convenient to apply saving on time cost and labour.

Balanced in all plant nutrients

Easy to store as they do not form lumps when stored for long.

10. plant population or seed rates

Time spent in planting

Weed control

11. leaf chlorosis

Leaf curling

Mosaic

Malformation

Resetting

12.fish farming or aquaculture

Bee keeping or apiculture

Poultry keeping

Pastrolism

13.wairimu

Mwitmania

Rosecoco

Canadian wonda

Yellow haricot

Mwezi moja

14.seed dressing

Proper drying

Clean and dusted store

Rodent or insect proof

Well ventilated

15.growing of crops and rearing of livestock without using agrochemicals.

16.A-mouse bird

B-rat

b)lowers quantity of grains or feedon grain

lowers quality of grain

open husks and encourage grain rotting.

C)bores holes in containers

Transmit diseases

Cause qualitative and quantitative loss of produce.

Contaminate produce of urine

d)crop rotation

uprooting and destroying

application of organic manures eg F.Y.M

use of resistant variety

interplanting cereals with legumes

use suitable herbicides

17a)Trellising

b)to produce clean fruit

to control soil borne pests and diseases

For easy harvesting

c)To ensure availability of produce all year round

for purposes of trade

for retention of seeds for planting next season.

d).improves flavor

Improves keeping quality

Reduce bulkiness

e)the removal of excess water to prevent water logging and maintain soil structure.

18.overgrazing or overstocking the land

Ploughing along the slope

Continuous cropping or mono cropping

Uncontrolled burning of vegetation

Cultivating when the soil is too dry

Uncontrolled deforestation on steep slopes

Over cultivation of land to a fine filth

Poorly laid foot paths

Cultivation along the river banks

b)picked manually

grading of seed cotton starts during harvesting.\

seed is sorted into two grades AR(safi) and BR (fifi)

AR is the first grade free from seed damage and foreign matter.

BR may not have all the required qualities

Pick to have two containers one for AR and the other for grade BR

Care should be taken to ensure no foreign matter and mixed with seed cotton.

Picking is avoided when cotton is wet

Sisal bags should not be used.

c)dig seed bed deeply

soil worked to a fine filth.

No use of manure

Make rows of drills 30cm apart.

19a)period of storage

Length of drying period

Stage of growth at harvesting time

Weather condition during drying period

Species of hay crop

Method of storage

Fertility of soil

Pest or diseases attack on crop

Leaf content of forage material

Degree of damage during caring or handling

Physical form the crop is fed to the livestock

Amount of foreign materials present in hay.

b)controls soil erosion

improves water filtration

regulates soil temperatures

improves soil structure after decomposition

increases microbial activities

increases water holding capacity after decomposition

buffer soil PH

adds nutrients after decomposition.

20a)leaf angle or inclination

Nature of leafy surface

Presence or absence of underground structure

Crop differential heights

Location of growing points

Whether deep or shallow rooted.

b)labour intensive

capital intensive

not easy to detect oestrus

suited to high potential areas

faster spread of diseases

requires a lot of skills

c)ecological suitability

purity of material

germination percentage

certified seeds

parent plant

maturity of seeds

size of seeds

shape of seeds

storage period or age.

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